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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/126,833	07/30/1998	HIROTO OKA	1232-4459	9355

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Morgan & Finnegan
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0053

EXAMINER

HANNETT, JAMES M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2612

DATE MAILED: 11/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/126,833

Applicant(s)

OKA ET AL.

Examiner

James M Hannett

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 July 1998 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/22/1998 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. As for the arguments pertaining to Claims 1-27, the examiner as elaborated more on the previous rejection to include the newly added limitations of the current amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2: Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by USPN 6,067,624 Kuno.

3: As for Claim 1, Kuno teaches on Column 3, Lines 25-30 a camera control system capable of controlling a video camera (11a) connected to a camera server (11) by transmitting a video camera control command from a client (116-118), wherein the client comprises an input unit for inputting a video camera control command to place a video camera control request for controlling the camera to the camera server; (this is viewed by the examiner as a user moving the scroll bar which will initiate a command that will be sent to the camera server in order to attempt to control the camera) Kuno teaches on Column 7, Lines 62-67 and Column 7, Lines 1-3 that the user interface of the camera control clients allows a scroll bar to be moved with the operation of

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a mouse cursor or input means. The video camera control command is viewed by the examiner as the camera control parameters (116-118).

Furthermore, control request transmitting unit for transmitting a video camera control right acquisition request for a video camera to be placed to the camera server, (the video camera control right acquisition request is viewed by the examiner as the data sent to the camera server in order to give a user control of the camera. Specifically the message ID and Client ID (114 and 115) as depicted in Figure 4B is viewed as an acquisition request because the user sends ID information in an attempt to let the server know that they are a registered user. This acquisition request data can also be sent without control parameters as depicted in Figure 4A). This acquisition request (114 and 115) is transmitted as the header information in a packet that includes the camera control command (116-118). Therefore, the header information is sent in response to a user entering camera control parameters via the scroll bar. Kuno teaches on Column 4, Lines 13-25 the use of a server capable of managing control requests of a camera that are sent by plural camera control clients. Kuno teaches that the control-privilege managing unit of the server manages and grants camera control privilege to each client. Kuno further teaches on Column 3, Lines 50-52 the use of a camera-driving interface within a server capable of controlling the pan, tilt, and zoom of a camera. Kuno further teaches on Column 3, Lines 50-52 the use of a camera-driving interface within a server capable of controlling the pan, tilt, and zoom of a camera. Kuno teaches on Column 4, Lines 13-25 the use of a server capable of managing control requests of a camera that are sent by plural camera control clients

4: As for Claim 2, Kuno teaches on Column 4, Lines 57-62 that when a client wants to control a camera the client sends a camera-control-privilege obtain request to the camera control

server. As depicted in Figure 4A a camera-control-privilege obtain request which is viewed by the examiner as (the message ID and Client ID (114 and 115)). Again the message ID and Client ID are viewed by the examiner as the video camera control right acquisition request and can be sent with or without camera control parameters (116-118).

5: In regards to Claim 3, It is inherent in the design of a camera control client (13) to have memory in order to transfer the values entered by the scroll bar to the output message to be sent to the server. Kuno teaches on Column 4, Lines 58-62 and in Figure 4A-4B that the client can send the camera control privilege obtain request and in succession the camera control request including the values of pan, tilt, and zoom to a server. It is viewed by the examiner that the message ID and Client ID (114 and 115) constitutes a camera control privilege obtain request. Furthermore, it is viewed by the examiner that the camera control parameters (116-118) constitute a camera control request.

6: In regards to Claim 4, Kuno teaches in figure 4B that a client can send both the camera control request and the camera control parameters simultaneously in one frame of data. It is viewed by the examiner that the message ID and Client ID (114 and 115) constitutes a video camera control right acquisition request. Furthermore, it is viewed by the examiner that the camera control parameters (116-118) constitute a camera control command.

7: As for Claim 5, Kuno teaches on Column 4, Lines 58-62 and in Figure 4A-4B that the client can send the camera control privilege obtain request and in succession the camera control request including the values of pan, tilt, and zoom. It is viewed by the examiner that the message ID and Client ID (114 and 115) constitutes a video camera control right acquisition request.

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Furthermore, it is viewed by the examiner that the camera control parameters (116-118) constitute a camera control command.

8: As for Claim 6, Kuno teaches on Column 4, Lines 47-55 that a camera control command consists of information on the pan, tilt, and zoom values as specified by the client.

9: Claim 7 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 1 (since claim 1 is substantively equivalent to claim 7).

10: Claim 8 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 2 (since claim 2 is substantively equivalent to claim 8).

11: Claim 9 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 3 (since claim 3 is substantively equivalent to claim 9).

12: Claim 10 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 4 (since claim 4 is substantively equivalent to claim 10).

13: Claim 11 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 5 (since claim 5 is substantively equivalent to claim 11).

14: Claim 12 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 6 (since claim 6 is substantively equivalent to claim 12).

15: In regards to Claim 13, Kuno teaches on Column 3, Lines 51-52 and Column 4, Lines 60-62 A camera server (11) for controlling a video camera (11a) in accordance with an input video camera control command (116-118), comprising. Control unit for controlling the video camera in accordance with a video camera control command (116-118) issued by a client (13a) granted a video camera control right; Kuno teaches on Column 1, Lines 63-65 the use of register means for registering (granting control to) a plurality of clients, who have issued an obtain request to obtain

a control privilege. Register unit for registering (granting control to) at least a client requesting acquisition of a video camera control right. and reception unit for receiving a video camera control command (116-118) from a client (13a). Wherein if the video camera control command (116-118) from a client not registered in the register unit is received, the register unit registers the client if there is not other client registered, and the control unit controls the video camera in accordance with the video camera control command. Kuno further teaches on Column 5, Lines 11-13 that if the camera server determines if a client is included in a camera control queue and if not included the client is added to the camera control queue.

16: Claim 14 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 1 (since claim 1 is substantively equivalent to claim 14).

17: Claim 15 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 2 (since claim 2 is substantively equivalent to claim 15).

18: Claim 16 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 3 (since claim 3 is substantively equivalent to claim 16).

19: Claim 17 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 4 (since claim 4 is substantively equivalent to claim 17).

20: Claim 18 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 5 (since claim 5 is substantively equivalent to claim 18).

21: Claim 19 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 6 (since claim 6 is substantively equivalent to claim 19).

22: Claim 20 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 13 (since claim 13 is substantively equivalent to claim 20).

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23: Claim 21 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 1 (since claim 1 is substantively equivalent to claim 21).

24: Claim 22 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 2 (since claim 2 is substantively equivalent to claim 22).

25: Claim 23 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 3 (since claim 3 is substantively equivalent to claim 23).

26: Claim 24 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 4 (since claim 4 is substantively equivalent to claim 24).

27: Claim 25 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 5 (since claim 5 is substantively equivalent to claim 25).

28: Claim 26 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 6 (since claim 6 is substantively equivalent to claim 26).

29: Claim 27 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 13 (since claim 13 is substantively equivalent to claim 27).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. USPN 6,137,485 Kawai et al.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

*see interview
Summary*

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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

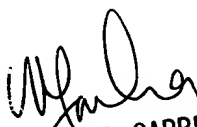
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 703-305-7880. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-842-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to customer service whose telephone number is 703-308-6789.

James Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH
October 24, 2003


WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600